

Chlamydial Infections

Disease Case Classification	
Genital Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic tests, antigen detection and fluorescent antibody tests) in genitourinary specimens
Extra-genital Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>C. trachomatis</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic tests, antigen detection and fluorescent antibody tests) from rectum, conjunctiva, and other extra-genital sites
Perinatally Acquired Infections Confirmed Case	Laboratory confirmation of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>C. trachomatis</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic tests, antigen detection and fluorescent antibody tests) in nasopharyngeal <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other respiratory tract specimens from an infant who developed pneumonia in the first 6 months of life <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detection of <i>C. trachomatis</i> by standardized, validated and approved laboratory techniques (culture, molecular diagnostic tests, antigen detection and fluorescent antibody tests) in conjunctival specimens from an infant who developed conjunctivitis in the first month of life
Probable Case	
National Surveillance	Confirmed Cases
Provincial Surveillance	Confirmed Cases
Type of Surveillance	Case-by-Case
Comments	Health Canada's definition was adapted to include currently available laboratory techniques to be consistent with other provincial case definitions.
Date of Development	June 2003